



# Understanding Your Child's SATs Scaled Scores



## A Parent Guide to Scaled Scores

**When children take their Year 6 SATs, their raw test marks (the number of questions they get right) are converted into something called a scaled score. This helps ensure results are fair and consistent every year, even if the tests are slightly harder or easier.**

### What is a scaled score?

Scaled scores ensure fairness by adjusting raw scores to a consistent national scale.

### Why Not Raw Scores?

Because the difficulty of the tests changes slightly each year, raw scores wouldn't be directly comparable. Scaled scores allow results to be **fairly compared nationwide**, regardless of test difficulty. For example:

- One year a raw score of **36** might equal **100**
- Another year a raw score of **34** might equal **100**

Scaled scores even everything out.

### How to interpret the scores:

- 110 - 120: Your child is working **above the expected standard** and is considered to be working at a **greater depth**.
- 100 – 109: Your child **has met the expected standard**.
- 80 – 99: Your child has **not yet met the expected standard** for Year 6 in that subject.

### Which tests use scaled scores?

Children receive scaled scores for:

- Reading
- Maths
- Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling (GPS)

Writing is assessed separately by teachers and does not receive a scaled score

### How do schools use scaled scores?

Schools use them to:

- Understand your child's strengths
- Identify areas where extra support may help
- Measure progress from KS1 to KS2

They do not define your child, their potential, or their future success.